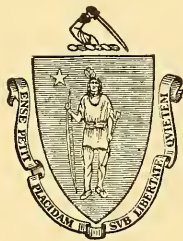


The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

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MABEL A. MATTHEWS	.	.	<i>Social Worker.</i>
—	.	.	<i>Dietitian.</i>
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AGNES M. GULLON	.	.	<i>Head Matron, Templeton Colony.</i>

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1921.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the
Department of Mental Diseases.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.

We have now 1,865 inmates, of whom 1,531 are at Waverley and 334 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,650, of whom 1,334 were at Waverley and 316 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

This season we have had visitors from the boards of charities and boards of trustees from Louisiana, Mississippi, Michigan and Indiana, with especial reference to the out-patient and social service work.

Such visits as these to the school demand a constantly increasing portion of the time of our staff, but the visits are inspiring and worth while.

Again, the week of September 26 to October 1 was devoted to all-day conferences of a group of physicians and social workers from other institutions who were given instruction in the methods of examination of retarded children in the public schools.

We feel that valuable results will follow a plan instituted by the superintendent of inviting physicians from different cities in the State to lunch and to visit the school. Every such step

helps to spread the knowledge of the mentally defective which we feel is vitally important, if the problem of this class of unfortunates is to be adequately handled in Massachusetts.

A request, on the recommendation of the Commission on Mental Diseases, for a new heating plant at the foot of the hill to connect with the new side track from the railroad was refused by the Legislature.

They gave us \$27,000, however, to repair the old plant. A new boiler has been installed at the old plant and underground pipes have been laid to carry steam to the group of buildings on the west side. Our new side track from Clematis Brook Station is almost completed.

Our application last fall for an appropriation for four new houses for employees was cut from \$5,000 to \$4,000 for each.

We have need for over thirty additional beds for employees, and the trustees have asked the approval of the Commission on Mental Diseases for an appropriation sufficient to house them.

The assembly hall at Templeton is going forward and will be ready for use this winter.

We have a group of defective delinquents whom we are not equipped to handle, and the State is still considering what to do about them. On Sundays, when not at work, they make trouble. At present we have no authority to transfer them elsewhere. We cannot act on our own initiative. We again call attention to the defective delinquent law so long ago passed, but in regard to which no steps have been taken to put it into operation. With so many jails and houses of correction wholly or partially unused, it would seem wise economy to utilize some one or more of them to care for these cases.

In our superintendent's report will be found a résumé of some of our male patients now out on trial, most of whom are working for good wages and apparently doing well. The fact that these patients return once a month to make a report seems to have a great influence on their good behavior and success. When a patient fails to report it generally means that he is not doing well.

The success we have had with paroled male patients, after a period of training and supervision at the school, suggested the

question whether we should not try this plan of supervised parole with a number of female patients who have had the benefit of long training and have a record of good behavior, and we have already sent out twelve such cases.

More and more it seems to us to be the duty of this institution to aid the State in its efforts *to relieve cities and towns* from the burden of the limitations of the feeble-minded. Much has been accomplished along these lines and more can be done. Knowledge of the feeble-minded, their capacity and their limitations is of the greatest importance, not only for their own good but for the good of the community. Not all men are equally equipped by nature or by their surroundings, and consequently cannot live on an equal plane. The feeble-minded are simply men and women with less than the normal capacity. Allowance must be made for them. When that allowance has been made their place has been fixed and their efforts begin to count. Many positions they can fill as well as, and even better than, the man fully equipped by nature, and who, by the exercise of his gifts, may reach a higher plane.

The financial side of this question is of interest to every taxpayer. If a part of the burden of the support of State institutions can be lifted, and, in addition, the former inmates can be made self-supporting members of society, a real gain will have been made.

A few years ago a law was passed in this State that all children three or four years retarded in the public schools should have special examination, and that they should be placed in special classes. The State Department of Education and the Department of Mental Diseases were to see to the carrying out of the provisions of the law. The State has been divided into twelve districts. This school has been authorized to have a "traveling clinic," so called, to go about and examine these cases in our district, applying to them our school and mental tests. The work is done under the direction of one of our physicians, who carefully examines each case, collects all the information possible about the case, makes the diagnosis, and gives suitable advice regarding it. A report of each case examined, giving the main facts and the advice given, is sent to the school authorities in the city or town. A report of each pupil

three or more years retarded is sent to the State Department of Mental Diseases, where the name is added to the rapidly growing State census of mental defectives. Twelve different State institutions have started this service, adopting our system. It is one of the most important steps ever taken in the Commonwealth. At the end of twenty years the State will have a complete census of all the feeble-minded. The value of such a census, and the importance of keeping the record up to date, can readily be seen.

As we have before stated, State institutions for all the feeble-minded is impracticable, consequently the control or supervision of those at large is vital to the highest well-being of the community. If the feeble-minded adult can be placed where he will be a useful member of society rather than a menace to the community, or even of more rather than less value, the problem of the feeble-minded will be a long way toward solution.

The record which we might insert here, did the limits of this report permit, of what some of our ex-inmates have done for themselves would be most interesting reading.

To give the State full benefit of the knowledge obtained by this census further legislation is necessary. If we could compel all who go out on probation to report regularly, and likewise all who are included in the census to report periodically, the State could *control* the feeble-minded. If supervision at home could be provided for it would save the treasury many thousands of dollars. We do need a special parole law, and it would greatly help us in our placing-out work.

A system of co-operation, either direct or through its clinic, between this school and the teachers throughout the State is enabling each locality to care for its feeble-minded with better and happier results to the individual and at far less expense to the community.

The more general a right understanding of the feeble-minded becomes, the more successful will be the efforts of teachers and parents to place them where their limitations will enable them to make good. It should be one of our aims to prevent their being exploited for the benefit of others. When we consider the advance that has been made in this subject since the found-

ing of this school, or even within the past two decades, is it too much to hope, and even to expect, that the proper care, treatment and control of the feeble-minded at large may be attained here in Massachusetts?

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
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FRANK G. WHEATLEY.
PAUL R. WITHINGTON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1920	1,118	683	1,801
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1920	971	653	1,624
Admissions during year	126	52	178
School cases	47	27	74
Custodial cases	79	25	104
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,244	735	1,979
Discharged during year	70	19	89
Deaths during year	16	9	25
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1921	1,158	707	1,865
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1921	990	660	1,650
State patients	977	651	1,628
Private patients	13	9	22
Daily average number of patients actually present	973	653	1,626
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1921	990	660	1,650
At school	674	660	1,334
At colony	316	—	316
Applications during the year	—	—	595

Admissions. — There were 178 admissions, — 126 males and 52 females. Of this number, 38 were idiots with a mental age of less than two years; 75 were imbeciles with a mental age ranging from three to seven years; and 53 were morons with a mental age ranging from eight to eleven years. Four were not feeble-minded and 8 were not tested. Five women, all unmarried, had borne 13 children. Six were insane and not feeble-minded; 9 were of Mongolian type of defect; 1 was microcephalic; 1 was hydrocephalic; 8 were cases of spastic paralysis with defect; 1 was a cretin; 2 were epileptic; 2 were admitted from the Wrentham State School; 5 were admitted

from other institutions; 10 were readmissions; 9 were admitted for observation and diagnosis.

Applications. — There were 595 applications for admission, 97 by personal application, 422 by letter, and 76 by telephone. The most urgent cases were admitted, with due reference to *pro rata* rights of the different counties of the State, and the claims of previous applicants. In the past five years alone we have accumulated hundreds of applications for cases in dire need of care and training.

Overcrowding. — The school has beds for 1,536 patients, but at the close of the year 1,626 patients were actually present, or 90 patients more than the capacity of the school. It is not easy to resist the pleadings of overburdened parents to receive the one boy or girl who cannot longer be cared for at home.

Discharges. — Of the 89 discharges 50 were taken home and not returned. Of these, 1 boy in the navy and doing well and 1 girl on trial and doing well were discharged at the request of relatives for good reasons; 12 patients on trial failed to report, and were automatically discharged (nearly all of these were from the western part of the State where the cost of railroad fares is prohibitive); 1 boy on trial and not doing well was discharged to prevent his demoralizing visits to the school; 35 were discharged because they did not return from vacation. Fifteen runaways were discharged because they had been absent for more than two years; 4 were taken out of the State permanently; 3 were transferred to the Wrentham State School; 2 were deported; 2 patients were taken out by their parents to attend private schools; 1 died while home on a visit; 1 was committed to a State hospital for the insane while he was at home on visit; 1 convicted criminal, under commitment here also, was returned to the county authorities; 1 was sentenced to prison while away; 9 observation cases were discharged for the following reasons: —

As not feeble-minded	3
As feeble-minded, but should have further trial before commitment here	3
As epileptic	1
As insane	1
As feeble-minded, with criminal tendencies; commitment to a reformatory recommended	1

Health. — The following cases of contagious and infectious disease occurred during the year: 8 cases of scarlet fever, with 1 death; 5 of chicken-pox; 47 of whooping-cough; 1 of encephalitis lethargica; and 1 of pellagra, who died. There were 4 cases of diphtheria in the early part of the year with no deaths. In September every patient in the school was given the Schick test to determine those who were not naturally immune to diphtheria. We found that 22 per cent gave a positive reaction, and all of these were given the toxin-antitoxin prophylactic treatment. The general health of our population has been good.

Deaths. — There were 25 deaths during the year. The causes of death were as follows: 4 from pulmonary tuberculosis; 3 from tubercular enteritis; 2 each from gastroenteritis, hydrocephalus and meningitis, and streptococcus meningitis; and 1 each from abscess of lung, acute indigestion, embolism of brain, enteritis, epilepsy, myocarditis, nephritis, pellagra, pyemia, scarlet fever, status lymphaticus, and valvular heart disease.

The 1,626 human beings who have been entrusted to our care present many varied problems according to age, sex, degree of intelligence, peculiarities of character, disposition, temperament, personality, emotional variations, etc. No two patients are exactly alike, but it is possible to classify the patients into certain well-defined groups needing similar care and training. The problem is to make them as comfortable and happy as possible, and to develop them to the extent of their capacity.

The concept of mental age has greatly simplified the institutional classification and teaching of defectives. The present mental age of any child can be readily ascertained. Each mental age has a corresponding scholastic possibility. For instance, if a pupil has the mental age of a four-year-old child, he is not ready for reading and writing and arithmetic, but he can be taught the correct habits, the self-help and behavior of a four-year-old child. While he remains at that mental level, all the teachers in the world cannot teach him to read and write. If he has a mental age of six he can be taught the work of the first school grade, but not the work of the second grade. If he has a seven-year mental age, he can do the work of the second grade but not the work of the third grade, etc.

We have learned that a defective child with a mental age of six may require two or three or even four years before his mental age advances to the seven-year mental level. In other words, it will take him two or three or four years before he is able to do second-grade school work. The teacher cannot add to a pupil's intelligence; she can only assist him to express that intelligence as it develops, in terms of school work and in other ways. His personality traits, temperament and disposition modify his scholastic achievement to a certain extent. A pupil with a seven-year mind who is biddable and ambitious will do more and better school work than one who is contrary and troublesome. Our careful school records show a striking correlation between the mental age and the school performance.

They show that the possibilities of school training at the different mental ages are quite definitely fixed, as follows:—

MENTAL AGE.										School Grade Work Possible.
4 to 5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kindergarten.
6 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	First grade.
7 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Second grade.
8 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Third grade.
9 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fourth grade.
10 } years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fifth grade, except arithmetic.
11 }	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Perhaps 10 per cent of pupils are not quite able to reach the predicted grade — practically none ever go beyond it.

The concept of the “intelligence quotient” is also of great value in our work. The “intelligence quotient” means the relation between a pupil's present chronological age and his mental age, and is obtained by dividing the mental age by the actual age. Thus, a child eight years old with a mental age of four years has an intelligence quotient of 50; that is, he has 50 per cent of the average intelligence. A twelve-year-old child with a mental age of eight has 66 per cent intelligence, etc. This intelligence quotient or average enables us to predict quite accurately the probable adult mental age of the individual in question, and the limit of his school progress. The sixteen-year level is used in this computation for all boys and girls

over the age of sixteen, on the theory that the intellectual capacity is permanently fixed on or about the sixteen-year level.

The following table is of great value in predicting the probable adult mental age and the final school grade of a given patient, based on his intelligence quotient: —

Prediction Chart.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT.										Probable Adult Mental Age.	Probable Final School Grade.
30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	Kindergarten.
40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	First grade.
45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	Second grade.
50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	Second or third grade.
60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	Third grade.
65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	Fourth grade.
70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	Fourth grade.
80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	Fifth or sixth grade.

These predictions are generally quite reliable. Few do better than this prediction. A larger number fall short of the predicted achievement.

But here, also, the personality traits of the pupil modify the use he will make of his adult intelligence level. If he is honest, willing and anxious to please and to succeed, he may become quite successful, even with a modest adult intelligence level. This is well illustrated in the list of "boys working for wages" in another paragraph.

When a pupil enters our school classes the teacher is given his mental age and intelligence quotient. The mental age is carefully compared with a thorough pedagogical examination given by an experience teacher. The "Waverley School Tests," adapted by our Miss Moran, is the basis for this examination.

The average boy with an eight-year mind usually can do the third-grade work, even if it takes several years to do it, and the boy with an intelligence quotient of 60 as a rule cannot be carried beyond the third-grade school work when he leaves school at sixteen. If he remained in school three or four years

longer he could not be carried beyond that third-grade level. He may continue to learn on the third-grade level and there is no definite limit to the amount of information and knowledge he can acquire on that mental level. He may also have certain special abilities or disabilities. This same principle applies to the different mental ages with varying intelligence quotients.

The manual and vocational work, which forms such a large part of our training as a rule, also correlates fairly closely with the mental age and intelligence quotient. A boy with a mental age below eight usually can do only simple unskilled work. If he has a nine or a ten or an eleven year mental age, he probably can be taught more complicated mechanical work, such as painting, carpenter work, etc. Here, too, his personality traits are important, — an ambitious, willing boy will learn to do much better work than one who is contrary or lacks perseverance. It is not all a matter of intelligence. As a boy grows older and his mental age slowly increases, he is capable of doing better and more complicated work. We try to give him as great a variety of experiences as possible at each mental level. We have found that a defective boy who has had this sort of training until the age of eighteen or twenty, who has been given habits of obedience, who has learned to work, and to love work as many of them do, and who has been kept from bad companions and bad habits, is more than likely to be a useful and harmless person for the rest of his life, especially if he has continuous supervision.

The above description is of the school cases, — children who are between six and sixteen years of age, with a mental age of somewhere between four and eleven, who are taught in the schoolrooms proper and in the manual training department. At the present time there are 562 different pupils in this department. It is in this group that the "good defectives" are found who are later considered worthy to be sent home under supervision.

The children with a mental age of two to four years are taught in the training classes, with a curriculum suited to their mentality, consisting largely of special sense training, hand training, general motor training, speech training, habit training, the teaching of orderliness and obedience, games and sports,

dressing and undressing, the care of the body, the use of knife and fork, — indeed, everything that any child of two or three or four years would be taught in his own home. There are 221 different pupils in these classes.

The children with a mentality of less than two years are taught to walk, to eat properly, to be neat in bodily habits, etc. There is an abundance of playthings and much outdoor life and play for all ages and grades. About 400 patients have a mentality of less than three years, — some of them quite helpless in bed, or needing what is really hospital care and nursing. Many of these helpless patients are adults with the mentality of a child of two or three years.

At the Templeton Colony we have 300 “boys,” from sixteen to forty years old, with mental ages from six to eight years, able-bodied, industrious, of good habits, without mischievous traits, — indeed, with cheerful, happy, childlike dispositions. These are “good defectives.”

At Waverley, also, we have a group of women or girls of the same mental status as the Templeton boys, — good-natured, anxious to please, happy, willing and industrious.

The above groups came to the school because their parents wished them to come for care and training which they could not be given at home. They are frequently visited by their parents and friends, who generally express appreciation and gratitude for the care which is given them. Indeed, for months at a time not even a minor complaint or criticism is made in any way, and we especially invite attention to any errors of omission or commission and any suggestions for the welfare of the patients.

We have another group who are not so easily managed or controlled. They are the mentally defective males or females who have been committed to the school because of their bad behavior at home. Many of this class have been immoral and have committed criminal acts, but the parents were not willing to have them committed and are anxious to have them discharged. Many of this class are defiant, abusive, profane, disobedient, destructive and incorrigible generally. They honestly feel that they are unjustly confined, and do not become happy or contented. They frequently attack those who are responsible

for their custody. They resent any effort to amuse or entertain them. They cannot be discharged, because they are not safe persons for community life. Indeed, they were committed here because of their persistent bad behavior. It is most unfortunate that this criminal type of defective, generally of such mental age that they seem like normal people to the ordinary observer, should complicate the care and training of the ordinary defective without criminal habits or propensities. They have a very bad influence on the ordinary defective, who constitutes the legitimate problem of a school for the feeble-minded. They should be cared for in some other institution as defective delinquents, as provided by chapter 595, Acts of 1911, — a law which has been ignored for ten years. It is absurd and unfair to attempt to care for desperate adult criminals in an institution designed for the care and training of harmless and innocent feeble-minded children of the citizens of this State. Buildings for the proper and safe care of the defective delinquent must be of a type of construction differing in every way from that needed for the care of the feeble-minded, — in fact, should be as strong and secure as a prison.

Out-Patient Clinics. — The out-patient clinics at Waverley held on Thursday of each week, dealt with 323 patients during the year. In 139 cases patients returned for second or subsequent visits, making the total number of out-patient visits 462.

In each case this meant a thorough physical examination; a survey of the family history, personal history, school history; a pedagogical examination; a survey of the patient's general knowledge; a study of the economic status of the individual and that of his family; his social reactions, moral reactions; and a complete psychological examination, — all of which is necessary for a correct diagnosis and prognosis, — and as a basis for useful advice. The out-patient clinic puts the experience of the school at the service of the citizens of the State. It enables the great majority of the cases seen to be comfortably cared for and trained at home without expense to the State. The friends of the patients are shown the methods of training, the school materials needed, etc. In many cases training materials made in the manual training department by the boys

are given to the patients, and detailed instructions for care and training are given. Many patients return at regular intervals.

Advice was also given by letter or telephone in 557 cases.

The 323 patients examined for the first time during the year were diagnosed and classified as follows:—

I. Those found to be feeble-minded:

1. Needing institutional care	79
2. Referred to private schools or teachers	4
3. Home care for the present	75
4. Needing immediate medical or physical care	9
5. Feeble-minded and epileptic, referred to hospitals for epileptics	7
6. Feeble-minded and delinquent, to be treated on basis of their delinquency	6
7. Feeble-minded and endocrine	15
8. Feeble-minded, with probable psychosis	3
9. Feeble-minded, advised putting to work	1
10. Feeble-minded, referred to special class	15
11. Feeble-minded, needs vocational training	8

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II. Those found not to be feeble-minded:

1. Normally minded, needing new environment	2
2. Normally minded, but delinquent	3
3. Normally minded, needing immediate medical or surgical treatment	2
4. Not feeble-minded, endocrine	12
5. Not feeble-minded, possibly psychotic	6
6. Not feeble-minded, possibly pre-psychotic	10
7. Not feeble-minded, continue in grade	6
8. Not feeble-minded, cared for at home under super- vision	20
9. Not feeble-minded, insane	2
10. Not feeble-minded, needing suitable work	3
11. Not feeble-minded, referred to school for crippled children	1

— 67

III. Diagnosis deferred:

1. Admitted to institution for observation	5
2. Kept under observation at home and returned later with report	24
3. Possibly endocrine	5

— 34

After-care and Social Service. — The work of the social service department grows rapidly each year. An assistant worker was added during the year. The opening of the work of the traveling clinic has called for the supervision of taking many histories, and for definite contacts and preparations for the clinics.

During the year 24 boys, after a period of training here, went out on trial, with the agreement to return and report at regular intervals; 12 female patients were also sent out on trial.

We now have altogether 80 boys and 24 girls on the "on trial" list, reporting regularly, and with two exceptions among the male patients, all these people are apparently industrious and well-behaved in every way. The return of these patients every month or every two months to report is really a voluntary matter, for all they need to do to be automatically discharged is to fail to report for twelve months. Certain patients who desire to be put on the "on trial" list and allowed to go home are not allowed to go because we are certain that they would fail to keep the conditions of their trial. If we are to lessen the burden of the State by supervision of harmless, useful defectives in the community, provision must be made for long-continued supervision, — for many years in some instances; in fact, many cases will require supervision as long as they live. Provision for a definite parole law is needed, and would enable many patients to have their liberty who now are in custody. Patients from the western part of the State who are allowed to return home seldom come back to report on account of the high traveling expense. They do well for a time, but are very likely to fall back into their old ways.

In addition to the above group, 82 former male patients are known to be working for wages, with practically the same range of wages as the "on trial" cases.

This year a few of the older girls have been placed at work for wages in homes other than their own, under continued supervision. Last summer 432 children went home on visit, and all but 51 of this number have returned. Each of these 51 cases will be visited, and the proper action taken in each case. Altogether, our social service department is in active contact with 229 former patients. The friends of such a patient are

very apt to come to the school for advice and assistance if he gets into trouble in any way.

Each year we find it possible to enlist the services of clergymen, teachers, social workers, school officials and other public-spirited citizens in the different localities to assist in the social supervision of former patients who are on trial.

The following list of 21 former patients now working for wages is taken in alphabetic sequence from our files: —

PATIENT.	Age (Years).	Mental Age (Years and Months).	Years in this School.	Occupation.	Wages.
A	15	9-6	2	Errand boy	\$9 00 week
B	28	10-3	6½	Locomotive fireman .	24 64 week
C	24	9-2	14	Machinist's helper . .	24 50 week
D	18	6-10	2	Helper on express truck .	12 00 week
E	33	11-1	9	Care of stock room . .	28 00 week
F	19	6-8	2	Farm helper	Board and clothes
G	29	8-1	9	Helper in mill	\$17 00 week
H	25	6-2	8	Roofer	24 00 week
I	15	13-10	1	Messenger boy	7 00 week
J	17	7-2	5	Carpenter's helper . .	30 00 week
K	27	7-4	8	Laborer	25 50 week
L	18	7-2	3	Mill, spinning-room . .	22 43 week
M	17	6-8	2	Errand boy	7 50 week
N	20	8-3	5	Fruit handler	30 40 week
O	17	8-1	7	Cutlery factory	12 00 week
P	26	7-3	3	Teamster	23 00 week
Q	21	9-3	10	Packer	23 28 week
R	32	9-2	10	Porter	11 00 week
S	37	Imbecile	12	Odd jobs in shop . . .	15 00 week
T	18	7-2	6	Farm helper	35 00 month
U	18	9-1	6	Farm helper	40 00 month

Altogether, we are in touch with 142 former male patients working at occupations similar to the above, and receiving a range of wages about as on this list. It is rather remarkable that very few of these boys seem to have lost their jobs with the advent of hard times.

This group forms a striking contrast to another group, nearly as large, of former patients who are "bad defectives." These patients were troublesome before they came to the school and while they were at the school, and they will be anti-social and criminalistic as long as they live. These patients were taken away by their friends against the advice of the school authorities, and they have done badly since leaving here. Quite a few of them have been arrested and are now in penal institutions.

The two groups show the difference between the "good defective" and the "bad defective," and the possibility of differentiating the two groups during the school age. Under supervision the "good defective" should be allowed to return to the community. The "bad defective" should be recognized early in life, and he often needs lifelong supervision in an institution.

School Clinics. — In accordance with chapter 277, Acts of 1919, the traveling clinic of the school has begun the examination of school pupils three or more years retarded in the following cities and towns: —

Fall River.	Waltham.
New Bedford.	Watertown.
Lawrence.	Worcester.
Lowell.	Danvers.
Lynn.	Salem.
Revere.	Gloucester.

The clinic group consists of psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker and clerk. The scope of the examination is the same as that at the Waverley clinic. About 50 pupils can be examined in a working week. So far, 973 retarded pupils have been examined by the Waverley clinic. The clinic group visits the different cities in turn, spending one or two weeks at a time in each city. Much of the social and other histories is obtained by the local school workers, acting with our social workers. Without exception the school authorities have splendidly co-operated in this delicate and difficult work. The work of the school clinic is directly constructive, not merely to recognize mentally defective children for the special classes, but to give suitable advice as to future teaching and training. Indeed,

many of the children examined are not feeble-minded in any sense, but are mentally or nervously or emotionally unstable, and need readjustment in school or at home — perhaps special medical attention. So far, every parent has shown appreciation of the effort to find out why his child is not doing good work in school, and has been eager for advice and help. This work has already opened up a fertile field of practical mental hygiene.

Each State hospital has a clinic unit, which works in the cities and towns assigned to that hospital.

Marriage of the Feeble-minded. — The law prohibits the marriage of the idiot, — which technically means a feeble-minded person with a mental age of three years or less, — but there is no law to prevent the marriage of the feeble-minded who have a mental age of seven or nine or eleven years, who make up the great group of the feeble-minded. Massachusetts is one of the few advanced States without such a law.

Current Expenditures. — The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$602,929.69, including an annual appropriation of \$1,627 for sewage disposal, or \$7.12 per capita per week. This includes a special appropriation of \$25,000 for extraordinary expenditures upon the steam plant, and if this item is omitted the expenditures would be \$6.83 per capita per week. We estimated on an average number of 1,591 patients, but the actual average number present was 1,626.

The total value of the farm products at Waverley and Templeton for the year was \$90,145.41. The items are as follows: —

Beans, string (1,723 bushels)	\$2,584 50
Beans, dry (141.6 bushels)	778 80
Beans, shell (452 bushels)	452 00
Beets (1,387½ bushels)	1,040 63
Beet greens (182½ bushels)	82 13
Cabbage (84.84 tons)	1,436 16
Cantaloupe (3 crates)	6 75
Carrots (2,588 bushels)	3,623 20
Chard (7,041 bushels)	3,168 45
Corn, sweet (2,616¾ bushels)	2,355 08
Cucumbers (132¾ bushels)	265 50
Dandelions (54 bushels)	54 00

Kale (462 bushels)	\$184 80
Kohl-rabi (272 bushels)	136 00
Lettuce (943 bushels)	235 75
Onions (1,130 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels)	1,695 38
Oyster plant (15 bushels)	15 00
Parsley (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels)	96
Peas, green (76 bushels)	190 00
Pumpkins (263.5 hundredweight)	395 25
Parsnips (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels)	21 75
Potatoes (5,054 bushels)	5,868 80
Radishes (178 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels)	133 69
Rhubarb (19,393 pounds)	387 86
Squash, summer (310.1 hundredweight)	620 20
Squash, winter (580.145 hundredweight)	1,740 44
Tomatoes (4,280 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels)	4,280 50
Turnips (2,376 bushels)	1,782 00
Turnip greens (294 bushels)	73 50
Apples (404 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels)	768 55
Crab apples (1 $\frac{1}{3}$ barrels)	6 00
Peaches (28 bushels)	28 00
Pears (26 bushels)	26 00
Blackberries (1,525 quarts)	457 50
Blueberries (407 quarts)	122 10
Strawberries (1 quart)	25
Raspberries (1,339 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts)	334 88
Eggs (490 $\frac{5}{12}$ dozens)	270 41
Milk (326,426 quarts)	32,642 60
Beet tops (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons)	35 75
Green feed (200 tons)	1,000 00
Ensilage (261 tons)	1,696 50
Hay (153 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons)	3,377 00
Oats (20 tons)	360 00
Rowen (4 tons)	80 00
Meadow hay (8 tons)	112 00
Green corn fodder (30 tons)	150 00
Millett (40 tons)	600 00
Turnip tops (18 tons)	117 00
Cabbage leaves (4 tons)	26 00
Fowl (56 pounds)	22 40
Veal (237 pounds)	59 25
Beef (1,435 pounds)	215 25
Pork (10,069 pounds)	1,510 35
Liver (15 pounds)	1 50
Calves (66 pounds)	692 34
Hides (305 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds)	122 20

Ice ^m (270 tons)	\$1,485 00
Wood (731½ cords)	7,315 00
Manure, cow (1,123.5 tons)	2,247 00
Manure, horse (327.75 tons)	655 50
	<hr/>
	\$90,145 41

Canning Plant at Waverley.—The following articles were prepared in the canning plant at Waverley:—

Canned Goods.

1,717 gallons tomatoes.	290 gallons peaches.
33 gallons beets.	320 gallons pumpkins.
3,568 gallons string beans.	840 gallons squash.
408 gallons shell beans.	1,080 quarts rhubarb.
266 gallons carrots.	84 quarts cranberries.

Jelly, etc.

11 quarts pear jelly.	99 quarts tomato butter.
101 quarts pear preserve.	327 quarts tomato preserve.
41 pints pear honey.	101 quarts mock mincemeat.
96 quarts peach jelly.	

Pickled and Salted.

10 barrels Swiss chard.	40 quarts dill pickles.
4 barrels onions.	48 quarts pepper relish.
7 barrels beans.	4 quarts pepper garnish.
11 barrels chow-chow.	100 quarts chutney.
198 quarts chili sauce.	

Addition to Steam Plant (Repairs not occurring annually.—Our request for a special appropriation for a new steam plant to replace the thirty-year-old boilers and equipment was not granted, but \$25,000 was given to make repairs and additions to the existing plant. Under the advice of C. H. Tenney & Co., engineers, the boiler outfit at the west group has been abandoned, and a new water-tube boiler of 300 horsepower has been installed in a new wing added to the main boiler plant. This boiler can be transferred to the proposed new plant when it is built.

This boiler has been connected to the west side buildings by a new pipe line, running underground part of the way and

crossing the deep ravine by an overhead trestle. This work proved very difficult, and has not yet been completed, but will be ready for use before severe cold weather. This work involved blasting through solid ledge for much of the way. The excavation, drilling of stone, clearing of stone, mixing of mortar for steam trenches, piers and abutments, manholes and pump house was done by the patients. The boys were very happy and proud to do this work, and it saved a very large sum of money. The underground piping is so planned and built that it will constitute a completed part of the new steam plant, with no change or addition for that part of the work.

The work done this year only postponed for a year or so at most the need for a new boiler plant to supply the entire institution. The main part of the present plant is thirty years old, and has merely been given temporary repairs. This year we should be given an appropriation to finish the plant as proposed. It will take two years to complete the plant. The old plant is liable to give out at any time, leaving our patients without heat, light or steam for cooking and laundry work. If this occurred in the winter time the entire institution would have to be abandoned.

Much-needed New Building and Equipment. — The school at Waverley cost only \$658 per patient, based on the actual number now present. The original accommodations for laundry, storerooms and kitchens were sufficient for the number then cared for, but as patients have been added, sometimes hundreds at a time, only small additions have been made to the laundry, storerooms and kitchens, and very small amounts have been given to us for these purposes and for laundry and cooking apparatus and equipment. While the institution was growing rapidly, the Legislature would grant appropriations for new dormitories, but it frequently happened that the sums asked for service accommodations were not granted.

At the present time, the cooking for our large number of patients and employees is done in small, cramped, unsanitary rooms. The rather primitive cooking apparatus was purchased from funds provided for current expenditures from year to year. No money has ever been definitely appropriated for this purpose. In order to cook and serve food properly for the

present number of patients and employees, the kitchen wing should be thoroughly renovated, furnished with modern sanitary floors and walls, and equipped with sufficient sanitary cooking apparatus. The two rooms adjoining the kitchen, and now used for bakery and storeroom purposes, should be added to the kitchen department, properly renovated and suitably equipped.

No appropriations have ever been made for storerooms except for the one room, 20 by 40 feet. Various supplies are now stored in the basement of the office building, in a series of small, dark, unsanitary cellars. This is a very inconvenient and unsanitary arrangement, and constitutes a serious fire risk in a building where 44 people have their sleeping rooms in the second and third stories. A fire in this building would be a very serious matter.

Supplies of all kinds could be conveniently stored and issued from the building now used for laundry and power house. The bakery could also be transferred to this building. We now have no good vegetable cellar, and each year valuable vegetables are lost because there is no proper storage place. The basement of the present laundry power plant could be utilized for this purpose.

The present laundry is located over the boilers. It contains only about one-half the floor space needed for doing the laundry work for the large number of untidy patients. The building is saturated with dust and smoke from the boiler room underneath. The wooden floors and floor timbers are shrunk and worn, and should be replaced with fireproof sanitary materials, however the building is used. These floors have been directly over the heat of the boilers for thirty years.

There is insufficient equipment of laundry machinery, most of it worn out. Practically all of it was bought from year to year, one piece at a time from current funds.

Seventy patients and employees work in this laundry, directly over the boilers. To sum up, the present laundry is too small, is unsanitary and unsafe, and has not enough laundry machinery to do the washing for our patients. The present laundry should be given over to storeroom purposes, and a new one-story laundry provided. This building should be of very simple construction,

and need not cost much money. It could be constructed of poured cement by our boys, at small cost. This building should be equipped with new modern laundry machinery so that the patients' clothing and bedding may be properly washed.

The keynote of the above changes is the necessity for the construction of the new heating plant to replace the old, worn-out heating plant, which we are merely patching up this year for temporary use. The old, worn-out plant should be abandoned, and a new boiler house put at the foot of the hill, at the end of the side track, as proposed for several years, saving the cost of teaming the coal up the hill, and putting all the heating and power boilers under one roof.

The railroad side track has been graded from the Clematis Brook Station to Waverley Oaks Road, and the ties and rails have been laid for that distance. The portion of the track within our own estate should be ready for the delivery of freight cars within a few weeks. We expect to be able to receive this year's supply of coal on this side track.

Special Appropriations. — The assembly hall at Templeton Colony, for which \$5,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1920 (Acts of 1920, chapter 225), will be completed the coming winter. This building, 40 by 110 feet, with walls of poured cement, cement partitions and granolithic floors, will be practically fireproof. Under direction, the boys did much of the work of construction.

The last Legislature granted an appropriation of \$16,000 for four houses for resident officers. The high cost of materials and labor made it advisable to postpone construction for another year. Much of the lumber for these houses will be cut and sawed in the woodlots at Templeton Colony.

Changes in Personnel. — During the year several officers who have given long and faithful service to the school have retired from its service.

Miss Augusta Damrell, who has filled the exacting and difficult position of matron so successfully since July, 1901, has retired. Miss Damrell entered the work in January, 1887, and was chosen to come to Waverley to organize the West Building, — the first building to be constructed at Waverley. Under her direction the care and training of low-grade helpless cases was

developed to a high degree. Miss Damrell has devoted her life to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of our patients.

Miss Mary F. Moran, the efficient and capable principal teacher, resigned at the end of the school year to be married.

Mr. Ozzra H. Holmes, long the chief engineer, retired from the service of the school after twenty-nine years of faithful service.

Mr. James R. Logan also retired during the year. He has been the head carpenter and in charge of construction and repairs since 1891.

Mr. William J. Kewer has been the baker at the school continuously since 1885, and he also retired during the year. Mr. Kewer has given splendid, loyal and efficient service all these years.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH
FREDERICK H. NASH, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1921.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1920	\$987 02
Income from invested funds	2,120 60
	<hr/>
	\$3,107 62

Payments.

Auditor	\$25 00
Rent of safe	10 00
Clerical services	1,499 37
Traveling clinic	20 00
Clapp, Anderson Company, appliances	347 90
Warren E. Collins, apparatus	250 00
Herbert W. Taylor, X-ray prints, etc.	156 60
Geo. H. Ellis, printing school tests	115 00
Automobile liability insurance	57 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,480 87
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1921	626 75
	<hr/>
	\$3,107 62

Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1921.

Bonds, Boston & Maine 4s	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Illinois Central 4s	6,000 00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway 4s	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Illinois Division	4,000 00
Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	10,000 00
Bonds, Union Pacific 4s	4,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, general mortgage	2,000 00
Bonds, American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4s, collateral trust	5,000 00

Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern 4s, general mortgage	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Company 5s	3,000 00
Bonds, City of Boston 4s, registered	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s	1,000 00
Bonds, Nebraska Power 1st 5s	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty	1,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company	800 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$57,800 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	626 75
	<hr/>
	\$58,426 75

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1922.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:— I have audited the books of your treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921, and beg leave to report that I find them in balance with the statement made by him and proper vouchers accompanying all payments. The balance "cash on hand" I find to be \$626.75, as shown by the certificate of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. I have also personally examined the invested funds, amounting to \$57,800, and find them in the deposit vault held in the name of the corporation.

Very truly yours,

FRANK E. ORCUTT,
Auditor.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1922.

F. H. NASH, Esq., *Treasurer, Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:— We hereby certify that the balance standing to the credit of your account, as shown by the books of this company, at the close of business Nov. 30, 1921, was \$626.75.

Very truly yours,

LAWRENCE G. DEAN,
Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1921:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$62 05
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Receipts.

Income.

Board of inmates:

Private	\$7,515 11	
Reimbursements, charitable	7,298 58	
		\$14,813 69

Personal services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	158 81	
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Sales:

Travel, transportation and office expenses

penses	\$108 29	
Food	2,449 75	
Clothing and materials	129 29	
Medical and general care	21 60	
Heat, light and power	40 80	

Farm:

Cows and calves	\$1,249 34	
Hides	4 55	
		1,253 89

Garage, stable and grounds	3 20	
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Repairs, ordinary	672 67	
		4,679 49

Miscellaneous:

Interest on bank balances	504 90	
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20,156 89

Other receipts:

Refunds of previous year	27 53	
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of 1921	\$29,916 11	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	40,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1921	534,762 59	
		605,178 70

Special appropriations	17,733 88	
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Total	\$643,159 05	
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$20,156 89	
Refunds account of maintenance	86 24	
Refunds of previous year	27 53	
	<hr/>	\$20,270 66

Maintenance appropriations:

Balance of schedules of previous year	\$29,978 16	
Eleven months' schedules, 1921	\$534,762 59	
Less returned	86 24	
	<hr/>	534,676 35
November advances	29,610 31	
	<hr/>	594,264 82

Special appropriations:

Approved schedules	\$17,733 88	
November advances	57 60	
	<hr/>	17,791 48

Balance Nov. 30, 1921:

In bank	\$9,224 89	
In office	1,607 20	
	<hr/>	10,832 09

Total		\$643,159 05
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MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$161 72	
Appropriation, current year (\$618,800 + \$1,627)	620,427 00	

Total	\$620,588 72	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	602,929 69	

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$17,659 03	
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Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services:

Walter E. Fernald, superintendent	\$5,100 00	
Medical	14,493 00	
Administration	16,243 77	
Kitchen and dining-room service	12,522 04	
Domestic	9,893 16	
Ward service (male)	52,418 23	
Ward service (female)	42,618 85	
Industrial and educational department	18,846 02	
Engineering department	23,362 55	
Repairs	10,433 25	
Farm	15,184 78	
Stable, garage and grounds	3,517 11	
	<hr/>	\$224,632 76

Religious instruction:

Catholic	\$1,200 00	
Hebrew	245 00	
Protestant	470 00	
	<hr/>	1,915 00

Amount carried forward		\$226,547 76
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<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$226,547 76
Travel, transportation and office expenses:		
Postage	\$1,085 03	
Printing and binding	340 68	
Printing annual report	87 04	
Stationery and office supplies	3,229 67	
Telephone and telegraph	1,405 68	
Travel	1,301 04	
Traveling clinic	870 15	
		8,319 29
Food:		
Flour	\$16,786 67	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.	3,844 04	
Bread, crackers, etc.	1,060 44	
Peas and beans (canned and dried)	1,366 97	
Macaroni and spaghetti	691 60	
Potatoes	2,304 03	
Meat	32,508 10	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned)	6,493 58	
Butter	5,812 53	
Butterine, etc.	7,562 60	
Peanut butter	225 86	
Cheese	2,570 63	
Coffee	485 91	
Coffee substitutes	407 07	
Tea	633 44	
Cocoa	100 75	
Milk (condensed, evaporated, etc.)	1,986 58	
Eggs (fresh)	8,812 14	
Sugar (cane)	4,788 63	
Fruit (fresh)	3,042 03	
Fruit (dried and preserved)	4,913 30	
Lard and substitutes	350 10	
Molasses and syrups	1,268 24	
Vegetables (fresh)	1,548 97	
Vegetables (canned and dried)	157 15	
Seasonings and condiments	1,386 60	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.	1,004 33	
Sundry foods	590 19	
Freight	42 48	
		112,744 96
Clothing and materials:		
Boots, shoes and rubbers	\$8,715 16	
Clothing (outer)	3,620 95	
Clothing (under)	1,932 62	
Dry goods for clothing	9,644 41	
Hats and caps	46 30	
Leather and shoe findings	1,116 69	
Machinery for manufacturing	451 41	
Socks and smallwares	2,654 31	
		28,181 85
Furnishings and household supplies:		
Beds, bedding, etc.	\$9,129 51	
Carpets, rugs, etc.	1,061 25	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$10,190 76	\$375,793 86

Amounts brought forward \$10,190 76 \$375,793 86

Furnishings and household supplies — *Con.*

Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.	2,298 00	
Dry goods and smallwares	1,405 80	
Electric lamps	1,189 71	
Fire hose and extinguishers	252 67	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.	4,405 59	
Kitchen and household wares	6,991 77	
Laundry supplies and materials	4,030 62	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants	1,976 52	
Machinery for manufacturing	65 11	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.	1,493 47	
		34,300 02

Medical and general care:

Books, periodicals, etc.	\$581 65	
Entertainments, games, etc.	1,613 51	
Funeral expenses	161 00	
Gratuities	144 15	
Ice and refrigeration	1,780 77	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus	1,473 04	
Manual training supplies	153 74	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus)	2,412 61	
Medical attendance (extra)	877 10	
Return of runaways	85 00	
School books and supplies	389 81	
Tobacco, pipes, matches	23 78	
Water	5,301 46	
Recreation apparatus	628 57	
		15,626 19

Heat, light and power:

Coal (bituminous)	\$36,563 89	
Freight and cartage	22,812 59	
Coal (anthracite)	7,355 82	
Freight and cartage	4,916 85	
Wood	135 00	
Oil	625 76	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines	281 22	
		72,691 13

Farm:

Bedding materials	\$1,783 70	
Blacksmithing and supplies	520 94	
Carriages, wagons and repairs	993 81	
Dairy equipment and supplies	1,099 78	
Fencing materials	50	
Fertilizers	3,832 68	
Grain, etc.	10,617 33	
Hay	12,708 46	
Harnesses and repairs	543 95	
Horses	567 50	
Cows	253 70	
Other live stock	624 70	

Amounts carried forward \$33,547 05 \$498,411 20

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$33,547 05	\$498,411 20
Farm — <i>Con.</i>		
Rent	137 65	
Road work and materials	12 00	
Spraying materials	85 13	
Stable and barn supplies	57 64	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	1,570 25	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	2,747 41	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.	244 56	
Lime	371 23	
Dried beet pulp	1,269 32	
	<hr/>	40,042 24
Garage, stable and grounds:		
Motor vehicles	\$684 35	
Automobile repairs and supplies	3,834 83	
Bedding and materials	48 46	
Grain	301 50	
Hay	324 29	
Harnesses and repairs	34 10	
Road work and materials	1,833 09	
Spraying materials	1,038 54	
Stable supplies	72	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.	227 38	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.	464 71	
	<hr/>	8,791 97
Repairs, ordinary:		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.	\$2,064 74	
Electrical work and supplies	682 60	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.	1,967 57	
Labor (not on pay roll)	1,515 39	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products)	2,411 28	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.	4,275 86	
Plumbing and supplies	2,460 37	
Roofing and materials	1,748 29	
Steam fittings and supplies	2,756 18	
Tents, awnings, etc.	1,556 99	
Tools, machines, etc.	669 22	
Boilers, repairs	904 33	
Dynamos, repairs	1 91	
Engines, repairs	867 42	
	<hr/>	23,882 15
Repairs and renewals:		
Garage	\$543 65	
Iron stairways	1,592 00	
Iron window guards	20 00	
Laundry washers	855 20	
Ventilating system, cow barn	1,863 30	
Power plant	25,300 98	
	<hr/>	30,175 13
		<hr/>
		\$601,302 69
Sewage (paid direct by State treasury to city of Waltham)		1,627 00
		<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance		\$602,929 69

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1920	\$29,190 95
Appropriations for current year	16,000 00
Total	\$45,190 95
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$19,288 98
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	12 00
	<u>19,300 98</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1921, carried to next year	\$25,889 97

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Concrete hay barn at Templeton.	Chap. 50, Res. 1918.	\$3,500 00	\$454 00	\$3,488 00	\$12 00*
Side track	Chap. 50, Res. 1918.	25,000 00	14,232 74	15,507 79	9,492 21
Assembly hall at Templeton	Chap. 225, Acts 1920.	5,000 00	4,602 24	4,602 24	397 76
Officers' cottages	Chap. 203, Acts 1921.	16,000 00	—	—	16,000 00
		<u>\$49,500 00</u>	<u>\$19,288 98</u>	<u>\$23,598 03</u>	<u>\$25,901 97</u>

* Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth	\$12 00
Balance carried to next year	25,889 97
Total as above	<u>\$25,901 97</u>

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$10,832 09
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account of maintenance	\$29,610 31
Account of special appropriations	57 60
	<u>29,667 91</u>
	\$40,500 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation:	
Account November, 1921, schedule, maintenance	26,126 34
Account November, 1921, schedule, special appropriation	1,555 10
	<u>\$68,181 44</u>

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:	
Schedule of November bills, maintenance	\$66,626 34
Schedule of November bills, special appropriation	1,555 10
	<u>\$68,181 44</u>

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,626.87.

Total cost for maintenance, \$602,929.69.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.1272.

Receipt from sales, \$4,679.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0553.

All other institution receipts, \$15,477.40.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.1829.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$6.8890.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

Auditor.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1921.

REAL ESTATE.

Land (1,992 acres)	\$57,521 00
Buildings	1,068,139 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,125,660 27

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel	\$5,163 34
Food	24,520 25
Clothing and materials	18,015 91
Furnishings and household supplies	87,584 98
Medical and general care	16,461 90
Heat, light and power	16,656 03
Farm	58,085 86
Garage, stable and grounds	53 20
Repairs	8,818 88
	<hr/>
	\$235,360 35

SUMMARY.

Real estate	\$1,125,660 27
Personal property	235,360 35
	<hr/>
	\$1,361,020 62